

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
RICHMOND DIVISION

In re:)	Chapter 11
)	Case No. 08-35653-KRH
CIRCUIT CITY STORES, INC.,)	Jointly Administered
<u>et al.</u> ,)	
)	
Debtors.)	
_____)	

RESPONSE TO FORTIETH OMNIBUS OBJECTIONS TO CLAIMS
RE: CLAIM NO. 8667

GECMC 2005 C2 Eastex Fwy LLC ("GECMC"), files this Response (the "Response") to the Fortieth Omnibus Objection to Claims [ECF No. 11851] (the "Objection") and, in support of the Response respectfully represents as follows:

1. Parkdale Village, LP (the "Landlord") filed claim no. 8667 (the "Claim"), which claim was subsequently assigned to GECMC. The Claim asserts a general unsecured claim in the amount of \$663,623.84 consisting of rejection damages and prepetition rent in connection with the premises formerly occupied by Circuit City at the Parkdale Village Shopping Center in Beaumont, Texas. The Claim attached a detailed calculation of the asserted rejection damages claim in the amount of \$527,808.81 and provides details in support of other unpaid prepetition amounts due for October 2008 rent and November prepetition stub rent.

2. It appears that the Objection seeks to reduce the amount of the Claim by all amounts relating to rejection damages on the basis that the "the Debtors are not liable unless the claimant at issue has met its applicable mitigation burden". Objection at ¶ 24. The Objection entirely fails to offer any argument, law, or fact to illuminate what exactly the Liquidating Trust contends is the mitigation burden applicable generally or to this particular Claim. Instead, the

Liquidating Trust apparently assumes (incorrectly and without support) that a landlord has the affirmative burden to come forward with evidence showing mitigation of damages despite Circuit City having been the breaching party to the lease agreement with Landlord. The Liquidating Trust's suggestion that mitigation of damages is required when the tenant has breached the lease has been found to be fundamentally unfair to the landlord and an invitation to complexity, expense, and delay as a result of tenant-initiated litigation regarding the adequacy of a landlord's efforts to mitigate damages. *Stonehedge Square Ltd. P'ship v. Movie Merchants, Inc.*, 715 A.2d 1082, 1084-85 (Pa. 1998).

3. The Objection contains absolutely no factual allegations or evidence tending to show that the Landlord did not attempt to mitigate its damages and completely fails to address (a) the existence or non-existence of a duty to attempt to mitigate under applicable state law (in this case Texas), (b) that the burden to demonstrate a failure to mitigate must be proven affirmatively by the breaching tenant, and (c) that the section 502(b)(6) cap under the Bankruptcy Code provides for allowance of a claim for the "rent reserved by such lease" subject to the statutory cap without reduction for failure to mitigate or on account of any mitigation that may have occurred. *See In re Shane Co.*, 464 B.R. 32, 48 (Bankr. D. Col. 2012) (rejecting assertion that the damages cap is calculated based on the state law damages claim after taking mitigation into account instead of being calculated based on the rent reserved in the lease and holding that calculation of the damages cap under § 502(b)(6) depends only upon the rent reserved and is not dependent upon the amount of the state law damages claim).

4. Moreover, Fed. R. Bankr. P. 3001(f) provides that a proof of claim executed and filed in accordance with the applicable rules is *prima facie* evidence of the validity and amount of the claim. The Claim and the supporting analysis and documentation attached thereto

represent detailed information supporting the basis and amount of the Claim sufficient to warrant the presumption of validity provided by Bankruptcy Rule 3001(f). The Liquidating Trust must introduce evidence sufficient to rebut the presumption of validity in order to shift the burden of proof to GECMC. *In re Harford Sands Inc.*, 372 F.3d 637, 640-41 (4th Cir. 2004); *In re Mid-American Waste Sys., Inc.*, 284 B.R. 53, 65 (Bankr. D. Del. 2002); *In re Friedman*, 184 B.R. 883, 887 (Bankr. N.D.N.Y. 1994); *see also In re Thompson*, 260 B.R. 484, 486-87 (Bankr. W.D. Mo. 2001). “The interposition of an objection does not deprive the proof of claim of presumptive validity unless the objection is supported by substantial evidence.” *Juniper Dev. Group v. Kahn (In re Hemingway Transport, Inc.)*, 993 F.2d 915, 925 (1st Cir. 1993); *Lundell v. Anchor Construction Specialists, Inc. (In re Lundell)*, 223 F.3d 1035, 1039 (9th Cir. 2000) (proof of claim prevails over mere objection); *McGee v. O’Connor (In re O’Connor)*, 153 F.3d 258, 260-61 (5th Cir. 1998) (“If the Trustee objects, it is his burden to present enough evidence to overcome the prima facie effect of the claim.”) The Objection does not provide any evidence to rebut the presumption of validity nor does it advance any basis under section 502 of the Bankruptcy Code for reduction of the Claim.

5. Under Texas law, a landlord has no duty to mitigate damages when a breaching tenant abandons the premises. *Resolution Trust Corp. v. Cramer*, 6 F.3d 1102 (5th Cir. 1993); *Austin Hill Country Realty, Inc. v. Palisades Plaza, Inc.*, 948 S.W.2d 293 (Tex. 1997). Even if a landlord does successfully mitigate damages by reletting the premises, the "overwhelming majority of courts" have held that the section 502(b)(6) statutory cap is not reduced by any amount a landlord has received by reletting the leased premises and mitigating its damages. *In re PPI Enters.*, 324 F.3d 197, 208 n.17 (3d Cir. 2003) (citing *In re Fifth Ave. Jewelers, Inc.*, 203 B.R. 372, 381 (Bankr. W.D. Pa. 1996)).

For the foregoing reasons, GECCMC respectfully requests that the Objection be overruled.

Dated: October 1, 2012.

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the foregoing has been served via first class U.S. Mail, postage prepaid, on this 1st day of October, 2012 upon all parties as set forth on the attached service list.

By: /s/ Mark Sherrill
Mark D. Sherrill

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